

DECATUR HERALD.

222 E. Main St., Decatur, Ill.
Published by
THE HERALD-DECATUR CO.Large Herald-Dispatch.
Established October 6, 1880.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

By Mail—In Advance.
Daily—Per Annum \$10.00
Daily—Six Months \$5.00
Semi-Weekly—Per Year \$1.00
By Carrier.
Daily—Per Week .10c
Daily—Per Month .30c

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

New—Business Office 222
Old—Editorial Rooms 221
Old—Business Office 220
Old—Editorial Rooms (two rings) 43

Entered at the postoffice at Decatur, Ill., as second class matter. Address communications to THE HERALD, Decatur, Ill.

REPUBLICAN TICKET

For United States Senator.

ALBERT J. HOPKINS.

For Member of Congress.

VESPASIAN WARNER.

For Representative, 25th District.

ARTHUR J. GALLAGHER.

Of Macomb.

CART SWIGARE.

Of Decatur County.

County Ticket

County Judge.

O. W. SMITH.

County Clerk.

JAMES M. DODD.

County Treasurer.

E. R. MOFFETT.

Sheriff.

W. L. CONARD.

County Superintendent.

ALBA A. JONES.

Wouldn't you like to hear Col. Watson cut loose on President Roosevelt?

The Chicago papers now put it "now" to the Chicago building. It will be old and crumbled before it is finished.

Possibly Speaker Henderson saw the gray dawn of the "new lights." So he is now determined to let them "shine" awhile.

Henderson is again to be afflicted with a season of the state board of education. Consider that his post here as taxpayers might well be a "how long, oh Lord, how long!"

Congressman Littlefield says that he is a candidate for speaker. He might have some hope of it were not for the 13 men in Congress who will be at the speakership mark when the next congress opens.

A Mr. Eberle, once a controller of the currency under a democratic president away back during the days of Cleveland, thinks the subject should be abolished and the deposits given to the bank. Mr. Eberle is president of a bank.

Gen. Funston says that the abolition of the cautions lowered the discipline in the army. He insists that the new law enriches gamblers, saloon keepers and abandoned women and promotes desertion. This is a pretty serious indictment against the new order of things, possibly the general has been looking through a glass, darkly.

The next speaker of the Illinois house of representatives will not be Lawrence Y. Sherman. He announced months ago that he would not be a candidate. Hence he will not be the next speaker unless he is "found." That is unlikely. In the meantime others are aspiring. It looks very much as though the man who can get more votes in the republic than can any other man will be elected. This will be his duty by electing two republicans. Each only needs 14 votes from every republican. Democrats are content to decide which they want, Gray of Macon or Edwards of DeWitt.

The free trade democrat says "Smash the trust by taking off the tariff." That means besides the destruction of American industries, that the trusts of Europe would swarm into this country. Are there trusts in Europe? Just a few.

In Germany scholars have increased since 1870 until they cover practically the entire field of industrial activity.

In France, although there is a law against them, they control furniture, groceries, coal, wax, candles, matches, silk, rice, cheese, silk spinning, sugar refining, sulphur, tiles, tobacco and transportation by rail.

In Belgium, they control coal, coke, glass, stone, mirrors and sugar refining.

In Norway, wood pulp, paper and lumber.

In England it is difficult to say what they do not control. It is similar to Germany—everything is under the trust.

Don't talk to a Republican about taking the tariff wall down for any purpose, please. We had it down in 1893 and 1895 and the atrocious foreign goods rooted up Uncle Sam's garden.

FREAK FURNISHER.

Kansas is a great state. It can be counted on to furnish a new freak for each emergency. When Jerry Simpson and Albert of the Nation had become passe and no longer excited interest of the township in which he lives, through the columns of his own paper he frankly makes his desires known. He says:

"I am not aware of any urgent demand that I stand up and be shot at. None of the prominent citizens of the township has urged me to 'allow' my name to come before the primary."

In fact, very few besides myself have ever suggested that I had a yearning for the office until now. But the subject has been worrying me for two or three days, and after much deliberation and against the protest of the other and better half of the household, I have concluded to enter the race.

"Why?"

"Because I want the job. I believe I can hold it down, and I am willing to try. The little money there is in it will help me to pay for my home, and the honor in it will be a step toward the United States presidency, which will place me in a position—if I get it to promote for this township a federal building and an extension of the Panama canal."

What a refreshing charm is breathed forth by the foregoing lines. No superficial and about sacrificing business interests in order to bow to a popular uprising. No airy balderdash about the earnest solicitation of numerous friends. Simply the glorious frankness of free American manhood.

It is a real city that there are not more men like the Kansas editor.

May he scale the lofty summit of his worthy ambition, and find the emoluments thereof even richer and sweeter than he has ever dreamed.

DRIVING THE BOYS OUT.

An exchange says that a protest is coming from such institutions of learning as the University of Chicago, the Northwestern university and the like, that the co-education of the sexes must cease. When the girls began to enter the colleges it was hailed as the dawn of a new era, but when after their graduation, they began to invade the professions and elbow their brothers out of positions a man went up that the masculine mind, as the bread winner of the family, must be protected. However, the matter has gone too far to be retraced, and if the Chicago university, the Northwestern and other institutions fail to provide for women the female colleges like Wellesley, Smith and Vassar, will supply the gap. The coming girl will have the higher education, and if her brother does not take heed to his steps, stop his cigarette smoking and his tendency to play the races and gamble Scotch high balls she will drive him to the wall.

A Kansas paper concludes that it is sometimes a bit dangerous to "say just what you think" about your neighbor.

A Jasper county, Kansas woman's house was burned. It was insured in a mutual company. The secretary of the institution intimated, as a good many folks do under such circumstances, that its owner had started the fire. This made the good woman sore, and she sued her alleged traducer for slander, and got a judgment last week for \$1,500 damages. The jury didn't seem to believe much real harm had been done, and gave the plaintiff only \$500 actual damages, but its members thought the secretary should have kept his mouth shut, and they added \$1,000 as punitive damages to teach him a lesson and make an example of him.

There is one man, says the Des Moines Iowa Capital, who is being widely and seriously considered as a strong possibility. We refer to the Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, of Illinois, and who is characterized by the Sioux City Journal as—"the noblest Roman of them all." Cannon has represented the state of Illinois in the lower house since the forty-third congress. He is the present chairman of the committee on appropriations. He is brave, capable, and popular, comes from a strong and influential state, and while the pastime of speculation is being indulged in it will not be at all rash to predict that if Congressman Cannon enters the speakership race—an event which in the natural order of events will take place in December, 1903—the Illinois statesman will put up a notable and perhaps winning campaign.

There have been enough doctors around Roosevelt to give him a passport to eternal rest. If the little blister on his leg had been acquired at San Juan hill no surgeon would have gained fame and fortune by operating on it. Presidents are different from just men.

The Illinois State fair is in full operation. The loss of the visit of President Roosevelt was a great one. It was a disappointment to many who wanted to see the strenuous president. With good weather the Illinois show will be a great success.

What has become of the location of Decatur's government building? Perhaps in the gorgeous array of gold sites the government locator has become bewildered.

The president is in the hands of his friends—the doctors.

It is extremely difficult for democratic papers to keep their editorials and news writings in harmony. The Effingham Democrat says in its local news column that "rents are advancing all over Effingham on account of the prosperous conditions existing here."

Labor of all kinds is in demand and business is brisk. Our merchants are enjoying a splendid trade from surrounding country and towns," yet in its editorial department there are the lamentations of Jeremiah over the speed at which the country is going to eternal ruin. It is about as easy to get Bryan and Cleveland in harmony as it is to make the facts of business align with campaign necessities in democratic organs.

At the end of the present congress Calista A. Grow retires from the house of representatives. He first entered congress 61 years ago and is about 80 years of age. He has not served continuously but has been for a longer period than most men a national character.

Now that Speaker Henderson's successor has been nominated Col. Dave can begin to appreciate how completely he has been buried in the little grave he prepared for himself. When the 4th of next March shall come the "new lights will begin to shine awhile" Henderson will sink into political oblivion because he is a quitter.

Gen. Alger appears to be about the only thing left in Michigan out of which a senator can be made. He will succeed the late Senator McMillan by appointment and almost certainly by election when the time comes.

There is now a larger amount of money in circulation in the United States than ever before in its history. Based on a population of 79,000,000, there are \$23.50 to every man, woman and child in Uncle Sam's country. How is that for high Mr. 16 to 1 Bryan.

If the Lord is on the side of the heaviest artillery Illinois should be able to land the speakership with Joe Cannon.

Chicago still hopes that some day her post office building will be completed. How would it do to dedicate it at the opening of the 21st century?

Judge Birdsall will succeed Speaker Henderson in congress. He is an able man and will not lower the high standard Iowa has maintained in the national legislature.

Congressman Caldwell voted against the constitutional amendment giving congress greater power to control trusts. Yet he denounces republicans for not destroying the wicked trusts.

It is said that Pfeffer has shaved off his whiskers. Possibly he was afraid of being mistaken for a Dowdite.

Former Boss Thomas C. Platt is doing the ungraceful act of trying to climb into the New York republican band wagon over the tail board.

The latest discovery is that Tom Johnson looks like Barnum, the great showman, who amassed a great fortune on the motto "The people like a humbug."

A United States supreme court justice has paid the usual penalty of handling fire and gasoline at the same time. He would be expected to have more sense.

There has been a little excitement among Wall Street gamblers during the past few days. In the meantime the banks of the country have plenty of

money and business goes on just the same.

Emile Zola, the great French novelist is dead. He was the apostle of approaching the real thing in fiction. He made things so plain sometimes that he shocked proper people. His espousal of Dreyfus during his persecution marked an epoch in the life of Zola.

The Springfield Democratic organ says that "if the people of this country had as much 'prosperity' as Mark Hanna has gull, we would all be so well off we couldn't stand it. We would all be voting to have a panic."

That is just what the democrats propose. The people with Mark Hanna at the head refuse to vote "to have a panic." They will vote for republican and prosperity.

James H. Shaw of Bloomington came down two years ago and showed us how to run a chalet. Since then he has been busy at Bloomington, Clinton and other places in installing these excellent institutions. It seems he knows a few things about other useful things. He wants the ministers of the state and the Christian laity to gather in Springfield at the coming session of the legislature and form a lobby to watch the course of legislation, insist upon the passage of good bills and to fight the bad ones. In this way, he says, he would use the tactics of the wicked to aid the cause of righteousness.

Members of the state board of equalization held their second session for 1902 at Springfield Tuesday morning.

Two weeks ago they held a half-hour session and adjourned for two weeks. This action netted each member \$70 for salary at the rate of \$5 per day. Under the statute, as they interpret it, they receive that amount for every day of meeting until they adjourn sine die, whether they meet or not. To an ordinary taxpayer this has a good many of the more common marks of an ordinary fraud. Why should members of this board be paid for days when they are at their homes attending to their usual business, if they have any?

At St. Paul the Young Women Clerks' Union have completed arrangements for the organization of a girls' league in which every member will pledge herself to marry none but a union man and refuse absolutely to receive attentions from any but men with "cards."

The promoters of the new organization are all firm believers in unionism and will do all they can to further the cause. The members will be single girls who are willing to marry if they find the right man, if he is a member of a labor organization.

ESQUIMAUX AS SCHOLARS.

Are Anxious to Learn and Patient, but Hard to Discipline.

Mrs. Mary Bernard recently closed a several months' term of school as teacher of the Cape Prince of Wales natives. She taught at the village of Kingkong, having an enrolled attendance of 147. In spite of the many difficulties she encountered she says she rather enjoyed the novel experience of teaching the young Eskimo idea how to shoot.

The most distinctive feature in the Eskimo character, Mrs. Bernard says, is a superabundant curiosity.

The natives, especially those who have arrived at the age of "discretion" are of a trying, not to say enterprising, cast of mind, and what they cannot understand—and that would fill many volumes—they are inclined to look upon with suspicion and disdain. However, Mrs. Bernard says that the younger people are anxious to learn, they are patient to a degree, and, as a rule, are bright and quick to learn. The hardest task of the teacher, perhaps is to teach them discipline; that is, that they must be subject to certain rules of government. The younger can with patience be brought to see the necessity of this, but practically to try to subject the older pupils to any form of discipline is well nigh impossible.

Mrs. Bernard, who is well known in Seattle as well as Alaska, went to Cape Prince of Wales last October in the capacity of teacher. Of the 147 pupils one-third were over twenty-one years of age, and it was not at all times a primrose path which she found while trying to enlighten their benighted minds.

The younger children made steady progress. They learned to read and cipher with a degree of rapidity and appreciated what was being done for them. They were taught many things unknown to Eskimo domestic economy and were grateful.

In winter the school was conducted in a large igloo, roughly equipped as a school room, but with many schoolroom accessories wanting. When the spring days came and the sun began to be felt the work was conducted on the sea beach, where the sand made a floor and the blue canopy of heaven a covering.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

C. A. Burks and Dick Roberts are attending the session of the National Grange school of agriculture in Peoria. A number of other grain men will probably go up today.

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WILL MEET PRESIDENT

Baer and Mitchell Representing Contending Forces in Strike Will Meet With Roosevelt

FOR A CONFERENCE

To Be Held At the White House On Next Friday

MAY SETTLE THE STRIKE

Washington, Oct. 1.—Baer and Mitchell, representing the operators and strikers respectively, have agreed to a conference with President Roosevelt on Friday.

Washington, Oct. 1.—President Roosevelt will make an effort to bring the coal mine owners and their striking employees together in the interest of the public good. This conclusion was reached after a series of conferences with his cabinet advisors covering yesterday and today. The decision was arrived at when the laymen of the cabinet informed the president there was no way, under the constitution and form of government, for federal intervention to end the strike. Every phase of the situation was canvassed and a determination was made by the president and President Mitchell that the president would make an effort to bring the coal mine owners and their striking employees together in the interest of the public good. This conclusion was reached after a series of conferences with his cabinet advisors covering yesterday and today. 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